

# The Principle

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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## The Principle

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## A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION, For the Security of the Government:—

A Christian duty, and a national necessity.

ADDRESS OF REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., at the FREMONT Ratification Meeting, in the Church of the Baptists, on Monday evening July 11th, 1864.

(Continued.)

ARGUMENTS OF POLITICIANS AND OFFICE-HOLDERS.

And these politicians attempt to excuse the dilatoriness of the President, and his want of nerve and decision, by telling you that it was a civil war that he had to deal with, not a foreign war; and therefore he must be very glibberly and civil in its treatment; he must be slow and undecided, not having a known and settled object. He must be controlled by events. He must wait for the indispensable necessity. He must wait for something to turn up.

An Editorial Micawber in politics informs you that treason could not be dealt with in the same straight forward manner, and with the same deadly blows, as enemies in a foreign war, but must be attacked with tenderness and hesitation, as if you were dealing with possible friends. He might as well tell you that a fire at midnight in your own house, set by incendiaries, must not be extinguished at once, but treated with macassar oil and rose water. And now your house is wrapped in flames, and the fire engines begin to play upon it, you are persuaded to believe that if you had begun in earnest any sooner, you would have drowned and destroyed the house. It was better to let it burn till the fire and the water were equally matched, so as to swallow each other.

HANDLING THE PEOPLE TO EXCUSE THE PRESIDENT.

And now they are endeavouring to persuade you that these blunders and crimes were a rare, far seeing sagacity, and that they builded better than they knew, when they laid such a foundation of mistakes. If they had builded by the rule of justice, the structure would have been ruined.

A leading orator in a recent political gathering in New York is reported as saying, "Mr. Lincoln is a wonderful man. If he had done a foolish thing, it was owing to the stupidity of the people." Such are the arguments addressed to you, to persuade you to re-select the author of your disasters.

The stupidity of the people! Did the people give Frank Blair a Commission of Brigadier General, and permit him to keep it while holding the office of a member of Congress?

Did the people issue an Amnesty Proclamation, playing into the hands of the rebels?

Did the people offer to purchase the submission of the rebels by giving back into their power the millions whom the rebellion had set free?

Did the people give up Mexico to a European monarch, to please France?

Did the people kidnap Arguello, to please Spain?

Was it the people that reprieved the murderer whom General Butler had court-martialled, and thus defeated the plan to take Richmond?

Was it the people that, while pardoning rebels, ordered a colored soldier to be shot for mutiny, because he refused to serve any longer as a soldier, unless the government would put him and his fellow soldiers on a level with others, and pay them their just wages?

Have ever the people refused to let Congress abolish slavery?

Have ever the people refused to confiscate the property of rebels?

Have ever the people advocated the right of slaveholding, as a right of loyalty?

Were any of these stupendous blunders the

madness of the people? Did the people ever order the Generals of our army to spare slavery, and defend the domestic institution from insurrection?

Was it the people that issued military order No. 3?

Was it the people that proposed the deportation of the whole colored race in this country, and spent a vast sum in the wild, and wanton and cruel experiment of such deportation?

Was it the people that insulted Rondanez and the rest of the colored delegation from Louisiana, refusing to execute the treaty and the law by which they claimed their rights, and telling them that, inasmuch as they appealed to justice, nothing could be done on moral considerations?

Was it the people, that when the Convention in Louisiana were providing for the rights of the colored race, on the very basis of the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to their citizenship, sent to them as a constitutional guide by Secretary Chase, interposed to nullify those arrangements, and deprive them of their representative rights, throwing them back into the power of the planters?

Did the people apologize for freedom, and beg pardon for the act of emancipation, as if they had been robbing a hen-roost?

Who set the example of pleading necessity for the performance of a virtue, as if it had been a crime? Who set the law of such necessity, and made the people feel as if justice was no legitimate object of government, but could only be performed by war, while injustice was the law of peace? Who set the people against God, and God against the people, by legislation against the colored race?

Did the people rob the colored soldiers of their pay, and refuse to put them on the same footing as other soldiers?

Did the people, while asking them to fight for them, refuse to protect them?

Did the people look on, and see them massacred, without retaliation, asking for "a clear case?"

Did the people re-establish slavery in Louisiana, thus providing for all the disasters to our arms at Red River?

Did the people exclude Tennessee from the blessings of Emancipation?

Did the people permit Kentucky to kidnap thousands of freed slaves?

Who proposed to put off emancipation fifty years, in order to prevent a depreciation in the price of slave property? Who tried to stave off emancipation in Missouri, and filled that State with desolation, by a pro-slavery policy?

Who has so degraded your whole conflict, and so opposed every free and generous step and impulse, as to make freedom a compulsion and slavery a choice? So that never in all this war has a single slave been emancipated of our own will, but only with extreme reluctance, out of hard wrung necessity?

And yet, the master spirit of this policy goes as fast as the people, and if he had gone any faster, would have ruined the country! And you are called upon to keep the same horse in the same harness, which is all breaching, in order that you may go safely, and because you must not swap horses on a journey. He goes as fast as you do. Here are a brace of travelers, whose horse takes them only ten miles a day, when they have to go forty, and to get the ten out of him they have to hire an ox-team to pull ahead. At the first inn they are told, you'll have to change your horse! Oh, but he goes as fast as we do. We shall break down if we go any faster. He goes as fast as the coach goes.

Besides, we brought him for the whole journey, and we must take him though, if all the oxen in the country have to be drafted, to drag him. We are pledged to take him through, though every ten miles in the journey he dashes us into some new quagmire.

We must take this old man of the sea, if we have to carry him on our backs, and the whole Confederate debt with him, which we are likely to do, if the line on which he keeps us dancing up and down, does not break first, on our side of the river, in which case the Confederates will make us just what terms they please.

In either case, God is dishonored, so far as we could dishonor him, and the country is set against God; sanctioning every iniquity and outrage against justice and the colored race, committed since the outbreak of the rebellion.

Have ever the people refused to let Congress abolish slavery?

Have ever the people refused to confiscate the property of rebels?

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nothing for a guide, nothing for a compass. Events control him, not conscience, nor justice, nor God. He is still doubtful whether God wills the removal of so great a wrong as that of slavery. He once expressed himself as believing that if God thought slavery half as wrong as he, the President, did, he would never have suffered it, or would have abolished it long ago. But in assuming the Presidency, he considered himself as bound to lay aside his conscience towards right and wrong, and of course towards God. His oath, he said, "forbade him to practically indulge his abstract primary judgment on the moral question of slavery. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery."

Necessity is the whole of his creed. And he has repeated it so often that his disciples have come to feel that he himself is the one indispensable necessity of the Republic. What is this creed of expediency? "I believe in God, but worship Satan. I believe in God, but you must not suppose that I am at liberty to square my conduct by that belief, or to do any thing in obedience to my abstract judgment. I can truly aver that no official act of mine has ever been performed, from any regard to conscience or my abstract obligations to God."

Think of a Chief Magistrate, declaring to a Christian people that, believing slavery to be the greatest wrong, and of course contrary to the law of God, he voluntarily took oath to sustain that wrong, because, without taking that oath, he could not take the Presidency. That is, for the sake of the Presidency, he took oath to God to violate the will of God, and pledged himself not to act according to his conscience; not to indulge his primary abstract judgment on a moral question, not to do one single act in reference to slavery, out of respect to conscience or to God.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN REFUSING TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

President Lincoln began his active career in defense of slavery, by striking down Fremont's proclamation. And there began our real woes. There he sowed the wind, of which we reap the whirlwind. There he paralyzed the heart of the people, extinguished the rising patriotism of the nation, fanned the flame of disunion in the Border States, animated the hopes of the rebels, created the copperhead party, his policy of sparing slavery being theirs. He began by repudiating the military orders of Fremont and Hunter for the freedom of the slaves, and denying their authority, under the acts of Congress. He has ended, after three years of strength given to the rebellion, and disaster to our cause, by repudiating the legislative bill of Congress itself, abolishing slavery by law in all the rebel States, and by questioning the authority of Congress to abolish it in any State which repudiated our nation's authority, he nevertheless immediately assumes for himself, and declares that he shall exercise it if he chooses; shall exercise any part that he pleases, and nullify any part that he pleases.

He repudiates the act of Congress, refuses to sign the bill, and thus nullifies every one of its provisions; but having done this, instead of referring the matter back to Congress, to whom solely the power of legislation belongs, he assumes to himself that power, puts the bill in his pocket, clothes himself with its legislative authority, and says that he shall execute it as law, if any part of it meets his approbation, but shall change it if he pleases, abrogating its provisions, and carrying out his own arrangements instead. Yet he said in his Inaugural, maintaining slavery and the right of a fugitive slave as guaranteed in the Constitution, that "the intention of the lawgiver is the law." It is not true; it is absolutely false; but if it were true, why does he not act upon it against slavery as well as for it? Why does he not execute the intention of Congress against slavery?

Congress being the legislative body, the lawgiver, if the intention of Congress was to abolish slavery, and they put it in this bill, then Mr. Lincoln, according to his Inaugural argument, is bound by it. Especially, if Mr. Lincoln means to regard the bill as clothing him with authority to execute it, though he has not signed it, he is bound, whatever he does or does not execute, to execute the intention of Congress, for he says that is the law. But the intention of Congress was to abolish slavery, and they put the law for such abolition into the bill, and presented it to the President for him to sign and execute it; not to take it, and under its pretended authority, without signing, to execute its opposite, to nullify it by an arrangement of his own.

He takes it, and under pretence of its authority, thwarts the intention of Congress in it, inserts his own law instead of that of the law.

He did not sign this bill. He has signed every bill that injured the black race, and withheld his signature from the only bill that abolished slavery. The only bill that he has refused to sign is the bill providing a republican form of government for the rebel States and abolishing slavery. That bill contained three provisions. 1st, A Republican form of Government guaranteed. 2nd, Slavery abolished. 3rd, No State to be brought back into the Union till a majority of the people can vote. Which of these provisions does President Lincoln reject? It can only be one or both of the two last. He either objects to execute the intention of the lawgiver, or to that requiring the majority to vote. If the first, he does it from injustice to the colored race; if the last, he lays himself open to the charges of doing it from a determination to secure his own re-election by a vote of one-tenth of the population.

NATURE OF THIS AUTOCRACY.

As an Autocrat he assumes in his own person the powers of Congress over slavery, and

giver. It is as if the executors of a man's estate should erase the signature of the will, and then proceed to administer the estate at their own pleasure and for their benefit, under pretended authority of the will, contrary to its very provisions, and indeed dividing a large share of the estate among themselves. If this is honesty, it is a kind of honesty that would immediately land them in the State's Prison.

The bill gives a republican form of government to the majority. President Lincoln abolishes that provision, but says it shall be given to a tenth part. The bill abolishes slavery. President Lincoln says that it shall not be abolished by Congressional action, but that he will do it, by military power, when he pleases. To whom belongs the military power, and the laws by which it is to be exercised? To President Lincoln, or to the people and their representatives, the Congress? There never was a clearer case of usurpation; never a more Coup d'état. No French Emperor ever said more practically, "I am the State."

The bill presents a law for reconstruction by the majority; President Lincoln sets that aside, and says he shall execute his own plan

which Congress had refused to adopt, and which it was one object of this bill to prevent and forbid, the plan of bringing in, under martial law, a State electoral College by one tenth of the inhabitants, to be immediately a State, and to cast its Presidential vote in the coming election.

The bill of Congress is a bill for reconstruction, according to the constitutional and essential provision of a representative republican form of Government by the majority. The President's bill, to be executed in place of the Congressional bill, is a military stratagem which politicians might use, for the purpose of his own election.

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And there began our real woes. There he sowed the wind, of which we reap the whirlwind. There he paralyzed the heart of the people, extinguished the rising patriotism of the nation, fanned the flame of disunion in the Border States, animated the hopes of the rebels, created the copperhead party, his policy of sparing slavery being theirs.

Again, the Congressional bill which the President refused to sign, is a bill taking away from the President the appointment of military governors, except by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and reserving that power to the Congress, the only body to which by the Constitution it belongs, and by whom alone it ought ever to have been exercised.

The President puts that in his pocket, and as if saying to himself, "The intention of the lawgiver is the law, and in time of war I am the lawgiver, under military necessity," proceeds to appoint for himself military governors as before, and to take the whole business of reconstruction into his own hands. He declares that he shall disregard the intimation of the will of Congress, which would set aside his own plan of reconstruction, and would delay or hold at naught the tenth-part governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana; those States shall be hauled in by a tenth-part.

As to slavery, he declares also that he is not prepared to admit a constitutional competency

in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but is sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted, and that when he thinks best, military governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill. There remains the glaring fact that the President in the fourth year of the rebellion, has REFUSED HIS CONSENT TO THE LAW OF CONGRESS ABOLISHING SLAVERY! Yet his friends would present him to the country for re-election, on the plea that he is the leader of the anti-slavery party!

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for the reconstruction of the States, and greater powers than he admits the Congress to possess.

This procedure was foreshadowed in his nullification of Fremont's and Hunter's emancipation proclamation. It might have been anticipated, from his own words, that he would also nullify any law of Congress for the abolition of slavery. In the month of April 1862, he was so sensitively opposed to any interference against slavery, that without waiting for official notice of Gen. Hunter's proclamation, declaring the slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina forever free, he instantly proclaimed it void and without authority, under the formula and for the reasons, as follows:

"Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-General Hunter, &c., and whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, &c. He then nullifies the emancipation edict in due form, and adds that "whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself."

This announcement was the clearest development of Pres. Lincoln's doctrine of indispensable necessity, up to the 19th of May, 1862. He has kept the ship moored there in the mud at low tide ever since, though the waves have been rushing in, both of liberty and necessity, like the tides in the Bay of Fundy. He would not have the institution of slavery disturbed till every thing else in our freedom and prosperity was perishing, first.

In the case of Gen. Hunter's proclamation against slavery he could not wait for official notice, but hastened to the support of the emasculated Domestic Institution.

In the instance of the Massacre at Fort Pillow, and other outrages against the colored race, he must wait for official information and a clear case.

He cannot arrest Vallandigham, because he has no official notice of his return.

WHAT PRES. LINCOLN WOULD DO, RATHER THAN ABOLISH SLAVERY.

## THE PRINCIPIA.

gracious favor of Almighty God." The words upon military necessity, were added to this sentence by the President, the only part of it belonging to him.

[To be Concluded.]

## SPEECH OF DR. HARTT.

Dr. HENRY A. HARTT, having been called upon to preside at the FREMONT RATIFICATION meeting, in the Church of the Puritans, on Monday evening, July 11, opened the meeting by the following speech :

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am not a Doctor of Laws, Languages, or Divinity, but of Medicine. My business, therefore, is not to preach, but to practice; and I do not know why I should have been called upon to preside on this occasion, unless it was to save you the infliction of a speech from the chair. I congratulate you upon your attendance here this evening, for I am sure that nothing but the most ardent patriotism could have induced you to come, with the thermometer at its present height.

We have met, in the darkest and most critical hour that this Republic has ever known. O, what a commentary does the aspect of the times afford, upon the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmanship, which, in 1850, declared to this nation and to the world, that the compromise measures of that period were a final and permanent adjustment of the Slavery Question. Did it ever occur to you that only about four years after that final and permanent adjustment, the principle of non-intervention was extracted from those very compromise measures, upon which Congress, under the leadership of Mr. Douglas, based the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which renewed the agitation with tenfold intensity, until it culminated in this atrocious rebellion. Such is ever the short-sightedness of those who desert the pole-star of principle, and suffer themselves to be guided by the flickering lights of expediency.

And now we come to the point in hand. We charge Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet with this very short-sightedness. This is the head and front of their offending. At the outset, the President, standing face to face with slavery, after it had bared its arm and lifted its sword to strike at the heart of the nation, crouched before it, as no one but a southern non-slaveholder could have done, and in his inaugural address, declared that he had no right to interfere with it, wherever it existed, and no inclination to do so. And when the gun was fired which every intelligent man recognized as the signal of one of the grand revolutions of history, commissioned to settle great principles, and mark the progress of the race, the administration, through its organ, Mr. Seward, announced that the storm which had burst was a mere family quarrel, which would easily be adjusted in three months. And then came the hideous spectacle of the Army of the North, which had rushed, from the generous impulses of patriotism, to the defence of the country, converted by the government into an army of hounds to hunt and return fugitive slaves to their rebel masters, while the Generals were employed in issuing Proclamations declaring that in the event of a servile insurrection, it should be put down with an iron hand. Then followed the nullification of the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter; then the letter from the President to Horace Greeley, affirming that if he could restore the Union without liberating a single slave he would do it; then his notice to the rebels that if they wished a guarantee for the perpetuity of their slave-property, they must return to their allegiance within three months; and if they did not, then they should take care to put their slaves beyond the power of the Federal Government as far as possible, for at the end of that time, he would put forth a Proclamation of freedom, which, thus warned, they might make, for all immediate practical purposes what he had prophesied it would be—A Pope's bull against the comet. Then came his startling declaration to the delegation from Louisiana, to which there is no parallel, even in the records of heathen governments, that he would not act, in this war, upon moral grounds. And now, as the crowning act of the series, he has refused to sign the bill to secure a republican form of government to the rebellious States.

Such has been the disgraceful policy of this Administration. The question, with them, has ever been, not what is right, not what is just, not what is in accordance with the will of the Supreme Ruler of nations? But what, upon the whole, is best fitted to restore the Union? What will best serve to keep the Border States on our side? What kind of Governmental coquetry will most please Kentucky? In the midst of a national storm which, with their own puny wisdom and strength they can no more control, than they can guide the lightning, or stop the hurricane, they have utterly repudiated God, and set aside His law.

Now I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, can an honest man conscientiously vote to re-elect this Administration? (Yes, Yes, and No, No.) I hear "Yes" from one of our strongest anti-slavery friends, and I tell him that I do not understand him. His whole life has been a continual protest against "expediency." Throughout the last three years, he has bitterly complained of the government, because they would not renounce it, and seek a better guile, and now he demands of us, when our

time of trial has come, that we shall descend to their level, and place ourselves under its control. Why does he desire us to vote again for Mr. Lincoln? Is it because he thinks he is qualified for his office? Is it because he endorses his infamous principles? No! It is simply because he fears that, by the course we are pursuing, we may open the way for the election of a Peace-Democrat. In other words he demands of us that we shall do evil, to prevent a greater evil—that we shall do, in our sphere as citizens, just what we have all along condemned Mr. Lincoln for doing, in his station, as President.

It was not so that I learned abolitionism. In the great agitation for West India Emancipation, the fundamental principle laid down by the advocates of Freedom was, that we should do right, and leave the consequences with God. This I still hold to be the only true and safe rule, both for private and public life. And if, in this emergency, we should allow ourselves under any pretense, to be driven from it, and should commit ourselves to the support of Mr. Lincoln, in full view of the fact that his whole past career has been avowedly and systematically based upon expediency, then, I say, whatever his future delinquencies or transgressions might be, we should have no right to complain—our mouths would be closed forever.

But since we cannot honestly vote for Mr. Lincoln, for whom shall we vote? [a voice; Fremont.] The Cleveland Convention have recommended the famous pathfinder, and pioneer of freedom, John C. Fremont, and I, as you do, say "Amen" [a voice, "how about Cochrane?"] I cannot be expected to endorse everything that is done by a Convention, but I accept Fremont, I accept him, not because he has been the victim of governmental persecution—not because he is a popular favorite—not because he has been put forward by the people's Convention—but because I believe, after a careful examination of his public acts and speeches, he is the best candidate that the country affords. I accept him, on the ground so admirably set forth by Dr. Brownson, in the ratification meeting at Cooper Institute. I accept him because I believe he is a man of genius, because I believe he is a man of original and independent thought, because I believe he is a man of integrity, because I believe he is thoroughly in favor of the abolition of slavery, because I believe he is truly patriotic, because I believe he has all the qualities of head and heart, which fit him to be a leader of the people, and controller of events, in this time of convulsion and anarchy; because, in short, I believe that, with or without the Democratic Party, I believe in my heart if we elevate him to office, he will discharge his duty honestly, and faithfully, and carry out the great principles with which he is identified. You may say the times are dark and unpromising now; but a brighter day will dawn; for these ideas are working among the American people, and we are right, and have truth and justice and God on our side, which Abraham Lincoln never had, and never will have, unless he repents and adopts a theory of government directly opposite to that which has hitherto governed the whole course of his Administration. The Cleveland Convention were right, in selecting for their standard-bearer the explorer of the Rocky Mountains; for not alone, I imagine, were his adventures on their rugged sides, and amid their perilous passes, designed to make a pathway for the nation to the golden mines of California, but also by their discipline, to fit him to scale those mountains of difficulty which loom up in the political horizon, as we contemplate the suppression of the rebellion, and the reconstruction of the Union, on the basis of impartial justice, and universal freedom.

I would have been satisfied, if he had been presented as a candidate without a platform. I consider that his antecedents are ample evidence of his principles, and a sufficient guarantee for his future course. Suppose that my friend Dr. Cheever should be installed as Archbishop of all the churches, and should be commissioned to make a general visitation, for the purpose of indoctrinating them with the great principles of morality and religion which lie at the foundation of civil government, would any one think, for a moment, of restricting him to a platform? Would not his past course of life be deemed of greater value than all the pledges that could be embodied in ten thousand resolutions?

Now I hold that Gen. Fremont occupies the same position in relation to the State that Dr. Cheever does in relation to the church. Both are pathfinders, both are pioneers; both have been purified by suffering; and both, by their unwavering fidelity to principle, have won the confidence of the people.

But the Convention have chosen to give us a platform, and I entirely agree with that great orator and true man, Wendell Phillips, that it is far in advance of any political standard which has been laid before the American people, since the Declaration of Independence. But as this latter document has been stigmatized by demagogues as a series of glittering generalities, so the former has been denounced as bearing on its face a palpable falsehood. In their fifth resolution, the Convention declare that the rebellion has destroyed slavery; and on this account a hue-and-cry is raised against them, as if they had really designed to palm

upon the world the ridiculous pretence that slavery is literally dead and buried, and that Jefferson Davis is fighting for its livid corpse. Our opponents must be driven to extremities, when they have recourse to such desperate strategy. Two years ago, William Lloyd Garrison, at the Cooper Institute, in reply to the question, why he had struck out the time worn motto from his paper, that the Constitution of the United States was a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, declared his reason was that death and hell had seceded from the Constitution. I never heard that any one imagined that Mr. Garrison intended to express the opinion that death and hell had forsaken Washington, or that they had carried off what are called the pro-slavery clauses of the Constitution. It was of course understood that he simply meant to affirm that death and hell, in seceding from the government, had taken away with them their Constitutional rights. To this view of the case I heartily subscribe, although I am one of them who think that their burden was not so heavy as the gates of Gaza. I believe, and always did believe, that death and hell never had any legitimate lodgment in the Constitution; that they were only interlopers and usurpers, by reason of the combined stupidity and treachery of false interpreters, who built the bridge on which they crossed over, and carved out apartments for them in that sacred temple; and that, therefore, the rights which they bore with them were purely imaginary. But be that as it may, it is obvious that Mr. Garrison and the Cleveland Convention intended to lay down precisely the same principle, viz.: that slavery, by organizing a rebellion against the Government, had forfeited its Constitutional rights whatever they might be. And they were undoubtedly right. In this sense, slavery has committed suicide. And it would have been actually destroyed long ago, had it not been for the insane efforts of the Cabinet at Washington to keep it in existence.

There are thousands of men in the Republican ranks who have, all along, been grievously dissatisfied with this policy, and who will put the seal of their reprobation upon it, at the polls. But the party, as a whole, is corrupt to the very centre, and must soon pass away. It has been characterized, from the first, by a reverence for expediency, a distrust of its own principles, a fear of being too much in the right, and a mean obsequiousness to its opponents.

The Democratic party, with all its faults, has challenged the admiration of the world for its boldness, vigor, and directness, and if now it shall choose to submit to the manifest will of heaven, and consent that the horrid monster which it has madly sustained and cherished shall be suppressed to die by his own decree, and will join with us to prevent, forever, the possibility of his resurrection, then I for one, will cheerfully give it the right hand of fellowship, and will fervently pray that it may prove as true and loyal to a holy compact as Abraham Lincoln, and all whom he represents, have been, to what they deem and declare to be an unholy one.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The country has been taken by surprise, during the week past, by strange accounts of negotiations, or of steps towards negotiations, between PRESIDENT LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The movements appear to have been two-fold, the one originated at Washington, and resulting in the actual visit to Richmond, by leave and under passport from President Lincoln, of Col. Jacques of the 73d Illinois Vol., and Mr. E. KIRKE:—The other appearing have originated at Richmond, the scene of the interviews being at Niagara Falls, between the Southern negotiators on the one part, and HORACE GREELEY and Col. HAYS, President Lincoln's Private Secretary, both of whom acted in accordance with his wishes, on the other part.

## The Mission to Richmond.

Of the character and results of the mission Col. Jacques to Richmond, nothing definite has transpired, up to the date of our present writing, further than that Col. Jacques was courteously and hospitably received, and after a pleasant stay, and frequent interviews, with JEFF. DAVIS, Mr. BENJAMIN, his Secretary, and Mr. AULD, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, returned to Washington, highly satisfied with his expedition, and entertaining high hopes of its ultimate success.

## The Meeting at Niagara Falls.

Of the communications between the parties at Niagara Falls, we have more definite, yet somewhat discordant accounts.

The first is a dispatch from Niagara Falls to the Rochester Democrat, which we here copy from the N. Y. Times, of July 21st:

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 20th.

Two weeks ago, Geo. N. Sanders, C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and J. P. Holcombe, of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, just across the river from this place. Their arrival was duly announced to the public press, and the object of their mission was understood to be to consult with the Democratic leaders of the North in reference to the Chicago Convention.

Results proved, however, that they had a double purpose in view, which was first developed to Horace Greeley by George N. Sanders, who wrote to Mr. Greeley, stating that Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb were duly recognized Commissioners of the Con-

federate Government, and desired to know what terms could be made for terminating the war between the two sections. He added, however, that these Commissioners were not specially authorized to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities or a restoration of the Union, but that they would like to have an informal conference with such persons as the United States Government might indicate to meet them. These facts having been presented to Mr. Lincoln, he requested Mr. Greeley to act in the matter as he thought advisable under the peculiar circumstances, and stated that he (Mr. L.) should at any time be pleased to receive propositions from those who had been in arms against the Government for a return to their allegiance and duty as citizens of the Union. He also stated that he should be pleased to see the Union restored upon any terms consistent with the present and future safety, welfare and honor of the Government. Mr. Greeley having settled all preliminaries with Mr. Lincoln, proceeded to this place, reaching here last Monday morning, and took up quarters at the International Hotel. A correspondence was at once opened with the commissioners, and, as a final result, they made the following proposition, and gave it as their opinion that the Richmond Government would approve and ratify the same. The restoration of the Union in *status quo* upon this basis:

First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom.

Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose settlement and reconstruction, to wit:

The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity; the abandonment of Slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of Slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for reconsideration. All negotiations having been terminated, Mr. Greeley, in company with Mr. Hay, Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, called upon the Commissioners at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, where a protracted and pleasant interview was held, and the various questions under consideration were discussed at length. Mr. Greeley left the Falls for New York, on this afternoon's train. It is understood that the commissioners with Sanders and Jewett, who are both to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democrats. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention, in which the commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union under Democratic auspices. The whole movement is regarded by many as a mere scheme to entrap the Administration into a false position before the country and the world, for the benefit of the disunion Democrats.

## Mr. Greeley's Account.

Of the preceding dispatch, the N. Y. Tribune of July 22d, says:

The telegraphic stories concerning Peace conferences at Niagara Falls have a slender foundation in fact, but most of the details are very wide of the truth. The Editor of this paper has taken part in and been privy to no further or other negotiations than were fully authorized, and more than authorized; but these related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face in amicable rather than belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for Peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Of course, all reports that the writer has been engaged in proposing, or receiving, or discussing, hypothetical terms or bases of Peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do anything of the sort; and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiators with public enemies. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is nowise inclined to violate.

More than this he does not as yet feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed.

The following, we copy from the N. Y. Tribune of the same date:

## The Sanders Correspondence.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 21st, 1864.

The following correspondence explains itself:

[Private and Confidential].

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Canada West, July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I am authorized to say that the Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names, and one other.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To the Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

[Copy.] NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions, looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders, shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To MESSRS. CLEMENT C. CLAY, JACOB THOMPSON, JAS. P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the

absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond, as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.

We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment, the calamities of the war.

We respectfully solicit through your intervention a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,  
C. C. CLAY, JR.  
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph, and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result of this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly,  
HORACE GREELEY.

To MESSRS. CLEMENT C. CLAY and JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 19, 1864.

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you purpose to send to us. We are, very respectfully, &c.,  
C. C. CLAY, JR.  
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July

which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected, but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope, might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and then thrice repeated, and as often repudiated attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge to us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States, would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented, for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed, as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benediction of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us, every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation and prescribes, in advance, the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "no bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with Rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy."

Whatever may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation, at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity; dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen. While ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederacy, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self-respect. If it can be secured, only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restoration.

If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people—not their masters, and they have no more inclination, than they have the right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good result.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the film of such delusion; or if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children, all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

CLIFTON HOUSE NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.  
Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

COL. M. C. JEWETT, *Cataract House, Niagara Falls.*

Sir: We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of the Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you.

We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully, Your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.  
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

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## REFORMERS FALSELY ACCUSED.

"Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" *Paul.*

"Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans." *The Jews.*

"It is false. I fall not away to the Chaldeans." *Jeremiah.*

The old exploded absurdity that those who oppose corruptions in the church or in the state are playing into the hands of the enemies of the church or of the state, because, forsooth, they are compelled, by their fidelity to the truth, to repeat the same charges that those enemies, for opposite ends, had been previously blazoning before the world, appears to be in process of revival, since the Cleveland Convention, and since the *Principia* has taken in hand the misdoings of the Administration, which, by the Baltimore Convention, has been nominated for a renewed lease of the nation's power.

It has even been denied that any distinction is to be made between the Federal Government and the present Administration thereof, and that all who protest against the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, are to be set down as "copperheads" of course!

Nothing can be more evident than that such assumptions are alike subversive of purity and of liberty, whether in the church or the state—that they would, if successful, erect an insuperable barrier against all reformations, and disarm the ballot box of all its power to preserve civil government and freedom. Yet so firmly are these assumptions intrenched, in some minds, that there seems to be a necessity for analyzing them closely, and, in doing this, to repeat some of the simplest maxims which the common sense of all nations and ages has approved as trustworthy and important.

Let us look at a few of them.

1. It may be regarded as a well known maxim, that the weak points of any ecclesiastical body, political party or Administration, whatever they may be, (and none are without them) will be eagerly searched after, readily detected, and indubitably exhibited by their political opponents, however corrupt or unpatriotic they may be.

2. Equally trustworthy is the maxim that it is wise for us to scrutinize ourselves, in the light of the criticisms even of our enemies, and see whether we are not deserving of their reproaches.

3. Another maxim, equally demanding our attention and approval is that which assures us that those among our friends are most faithful and true to us, who point out to us our faults, and exhort us to correct and remove them.

4. Another axiomatic truth, and equally self-evident is that which assures us that patriotic reformers, seeking the removal of fatal errors, abuses, and corruptions, must, of necessity, take notice of some, perhaps many, of the same mistakes, misdeeds, and delinquencies that have been eagerly seized upon by enemies, to accomplish their destructive and mischievous ends. Reformers, in all ages, whether in the church or in the state, have been under a necessity of doing this.

5. Equally well established is the maxim that evils, whether in church or state, that cannot be removed by remonstrance, must be removed by removing the incorrigible administrators of affairs, and by placing the administration in other and better hands. All free institutions, particularly those of this country, are founded on this maxim, and so shaped as to facilitate the process, in a peaceful and lawful manner. To deny the right of making use of this privilege—or, what amounts to nearly the same thing—to brand as enemies of the country, all who propose using it—is a wide stride toward the overthrow of free institutions, altogether, especially at a time when the Chief Magistrate has the command of large armies, and when one of the evils complained of, is a tendency to resort, needlessly, to the use of military power, to the neglect and disparagement of the civil power.

Now in the light of these maxims, it is easy to see the error and folly of those who classify with their enemies, their best friends, because they tell them the truth.

The Christians, whom Paul so sharply reproved, may have had enemies who would be ready to taunt them, maliciously, with the same vices, on account of which their faith.

ful friend, the apostle, so vehemently remonstrated with them. Was that a good reason why the Christians should cry out that Paul was joining hands with their enemies?

When Jeremiah rebuked the Jews and their almost idolized king, for their national sins, especially for their neglect to liberate the oppressed—and when he persisted in predicting divine judgments against them, even defeat and overthrow by their invaders, if they refused to repent, they cried out against him that he was "falling away to the Chaldeans." But he answered. "It is false. I fall not away to the Chaldeans." But they hearkened not to him, but had him arrested, and thrust into prison! Did they act the part of wise men?

What reason have President Lincoln and his political friends to take for granted that, unlike all other political parties and administrations—they are not committing great errors, that they are not guilty of serious transgressions? What reason have they to assume that their enemies and the enemies of their country have not discovered and pointed out, by way of accusation, some of those errors and and wrong doings?

How do they know that their best friends and the best friends of the country have not also discovered and pointed out some of their weak points, their delinquencies, and their wrong practices, even the very same that the enemies of the country have also discovered, and cast in their teeth?

How do they know that those errors, delinquencies, and wrong doings of theirs, are not of so grave a character that there is no other way to save the country than to expose, rebuke, and remove them, even by a change of rulers, by the methods pointed out by the Constitution and usages of their country?\* Does it become then to take for granted that all those who have come to such a conclusion are their enemies and the enemies of their country? Is it wise and modest in them to assume all this, and so, without enquiry into the matter, cry out against them, because they bring the same charges against them that are also made by their enemies, claiming that they are joining in a conspiracy against them and their country?

When radical abolitionists, of unquestionable loyalty to their country, take a decided stand against certain delinquencies and unwarrantable practices of the Administration which they specify, and when, on these grounds, they seek a change of rulers, is it a sufficient answer to them, is it a suitable answer, at all, to cry out that these radicals are repeating some of the charges of the copperheads and rebel sympathizers, and are therefore confederate with them? The injustice and absurdity of such a course, one would think, must be indicative of the weakness of the cause that must needs be thus fortified and defended. Yet nine-tenths of all the arguments used against those who urge their reasons against voting for Mr. Lincoln, and in favor of voting for Gen. Fremont, are precisely of the character that has been described, and rest upon no better foundation.

The supporters of Fremont complain of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, on account of his usurpations of unlawful power, his arbitrary arrests, his invasions of freedom of speech and of the press. So also do Vallandigham and the copperheads. Therefore the supporters of Fremont are joining in affinity with the copperheads! Such is the logic. It is a logic of which rational men should be ashamed.

If the course of the Administration can be defended, by sound arguments, let it be done. But if not, let all men understand the fact, and shape their course accordingly.

NOTE.—\* When the radical abolitionists of Missouri remonstrated with President Lincoln for his opposition to immediate emancipation, he acknowledged that they were the truest friends he had in Missouri, but continued his opposition to them, putting and keeping notorious "copperheads" in authority over them, as long as he could, thus preventing, to this day, the abolition of slavery in that state. Are they now to be denounced as "copperheads" because they refuse to vote for him, and have procured the nomination of Fremont?

## SPECULATION AND HIGH PRICES.

Speculation, so called, is of two kinds, or it is exhibited in two distinct phases.

I. The merchant, the shop-keeper, or the consumer "speculates," that is, he reasons, from existing normal causes, concerning probable prices, in future, and regulates his purchases accordingly. If, from untimely frosts, blights, droughts, and similar causes; if from anticipated increase of duties on imports, interruption of navigation, or excise on products, he apprehends a scarcity of certain articles; if from prospects of war decreasing products, or interfering with the transportation of them, he forebodes higher prices, he lays in larger supplies of them, either for his own use, or for the regular supply of his customers, in the ordinary routine of his lawful and useful business.

In all this there is no desire or intention of enhancing the prices, by the process, making himself rich at the expense of others, by raising the prices himself. There is no intention or expectation of monopolizing the article, and taking advantage of the power of monopoly, thus obtained, to coerce the purchases of others, at exorbitant prices. There is no stepping out of, or going beyond his ordinary routine of business, increasing his operations, by sales, not to his customers, not to consumers,

not to those who buy for purposes of equitable and necessary distribution among consumers, but to others, who buy with a view of raising the prices, by holding a monopoly or possession of them. In all this we detect nothing like gambling, nothing like games of chance or skill, in which all the gains of the one party are the losses of the other. We see only the prudent transaction of necessary business, for the benefit of all concerned.

We can conceive of frosts, blights, droughts, may, changes in tariffs and excise, and even wars, that should occasion no other "speculations" than these—that should cause no great or sudden changes in prices, nor be accompanied by any, beyond the natural and necessary consequences of causes entirely beyond the control of the dealers.

In other words, we can conceive of Christian principle, Christian benevolence, Christian honesty, and good sense, in the activities of commercial life. And we can conceive of the wide difference, the marked contrast, between the times of their prevalence and the present.

II. The speculations that have run up merchandise and gold, that have run down the currency and the national credit, to the distress of thousands, and to the insecurity of the whole country, are not such as we have here describing. A moderate rise of goods, a moderate per centage between gold and the paper currency, these might be set down as the natural and unavoidable consequences of the present war; but nothing more. The exact per centage cannot be ascertained, but an approximation towards it can be reached. Negatives may, at least, be affirmed.

## DECEPTIVE QUOTATIONS.

If the difference between specie and the paper currency of the State Banks, convertible into specie, was only 25 per cent in the British war of 1812, it may safely be assumed that there is no foundation for the quotations of gold at 250 above Government paper currency now, a ratio which makes that paper 60 per cent below specie or worth only 40 cents on the dollar! Who can believe that to be its real value, when for a premium varying from 2 to 14 per cent, it is convertible into Government bonds, that draw regular payments of interest in gold, thus making the paper nearly of the same value with specie, in the very sort of investment that capitalists most seek? If the paper dollar were worth but 40 cents in specie, would it so nearly command the interest of \$1.00 and that interest receivable in specie? The fact proves that "greenbacks" are not 60 per cent below specie, whatever the "quotations" may say.

Another illustration may be found in the following, from the *Syracuse State League*.

"THE HUMBUG PRICE OF GOLD.—We hope none of our readers, or the public generally, permit themselves to be humbugged by the quotations of the price of Gold, telegraphed from New York. It is perfectly apparent that no such difference as that printed from day to day actually exists between gold and currency. If there was, it would be seen in the price of real estate. The best of farm lands can be bought for a very moderate advance on their value in the specie-paying time. If Bank paper or greenbacks are worth only 35 cents in coin for the dollar, lands that formerly sold for \$35 per acre, ought to bring over \$100. Not only this, but capitalists, or holders of paper, would be everywhere exchanging their depreciated currency for land. That is a kind of property that will certainly depreciate least and last. But nothing of the kind takes place, and the fact shows, incontrovertibly, that the quotations for gold are illusory. When the currency depreciates in good earnest, the barometer for it will be found in the increased number of transactions in real property. The soil will be deemed the safest material for investment, and everybody holding surplus Bank notes will be glad to barter them for shares in the Bank that never fails and is always good for dividend."

Admitting, as we do, that a long continued "rise of gold" above paper, whether with or without adequate foundation, will affect the price of land, and the value of public securities, and labor, we nevertheless maintain that, in the case above mentioned, such discrepancies are, in their origin, unreal, that is, without foundation in the nature of things. And this is the very injury of which the public have a right to complain, at this time.

## THE BUTTER SPECULATION.

Look at the operation of the process, in a recent and familiar case. A combination of speculators agree among themselves to "operate" upon the single article of butter. They adventure upon the enterprise, at a time when the article was never, perhaps, more abundant, in the country, and when there was less demand for it abroad; in fact none at all, except for shipment to Nassau, designed for the Confederate States, which, after all, are but a part of our own country, which we have always been in the habit of supplying, so that that demand was nothing out of the former course, only that it was less than in time of peace. As to supplies for our own army, down South, nobody pretends that our soldiers there get more butter than they did while at home. The only allowance to be made was for the diminished number of northern laborers employed in making butter. But, as the work is chiefly done by women, the difference was not, probably, above 10 or 15 per cent, perhaps less.

The "speculators," however, determined to "operate" in butter, and at it they went. This first thing was to get the means. This was done by going to the directors of the State chartered banks, and getting them interested in the enterprise, which was easily done, in two ways—first by making some of them individually

secret partners in the movement, and second with corporated bodies, by paying interest on the money to be borrowed, the very business upon which the banks get their dividends.—As the banks were not in danger of being called upon to redeem their bills, all they had to do was to pay the paper maker and the printer, and strike off new bills, to the tune of the round millions needed to buy up all the butter in the country. It was speedily done. The very process of such sudden and extensive buying, could not but raise the price, some. Beginning say at 22 cents, they finished up the job at about 28—average cost, perhaps 25. Having, now, the entire butter crop, with little exception, in their hands, all they had to do was to put up the price to 50, or even 60, and pocket the profits!

Was this a legitimate, honest business? Was it, as some say, in accordance with the "natural laws of trade," the laws of "supply and demand"? Or was it a nefarious violation of those laws? Whether human legislation can properly reach the evil is not the question here. Perhaps it lies outside of the jurisdiction of civil government, though laws against "forestalling the market" have met public approval, and have been beneficially enforced, upon the smaller scale, on sales of eggs, poultry, and garden vegetables, the offenders withering under the stings of conscience and the rebukes of public sentiment. Divine Providence, by the operations of its own violated and slandered "laws of trade"—of "supply and demand," very commonly visits just retribution upon the majority of offenders, even in this life, to say nothing of the "judgment to come."

But our present argument has to do, more directly with the problem of the "rise of gold" as being the cause of the "rise of products," in connection with the kindred question whether "the rise of gold" comes from "the expansion of the currency."

How was it, in the case of the late *butter* raid? which was the cause, and which the effect? Was it the extreme rise of gold that raised the extreme price of butter? Or was it the extreme price of butter that raised the extreme price of gold? Which came first? If the gold rises because the paper money is inflated, and if the paper currency is inflated to raise funds for speculating in butter, where does the mischief begin?

And here, we may revert, again, to the speculations of 50 years ago, described in our last.—speculations in merchandise. No complaints of speculators in gold and silver were heard then, for they had not come to be accounted merchandise. The speculations in gold, now, are made and are justified on the ground that gold, being no longer currency, has become merchandise.

Speculation in currency is not the form of evil now, so that merchandise speculation is the principal as well as the primary nuisance, now, as it was, fifty years ago. In the case of the butter speculation it is easy to see that it was not any normal or natural cause that raised the price. The speculation itself was the cause—an artificial cause, expressly designed to raise the price by interrupting the operation of the "laws of supply and demand." So, afterward, of the sudden and extravagant rise of flour. So also of the high price of flour, in time of peace, nine or ten years ago, produced in the same manner, by the speculators and the banks.—Whenever, from any cause, the banks suspend specie payments, and are nevertheless allowed to go on with their business, the speculators and the bank directors have full swing, of course. Specie payments are often suspended in consequence of *previous* speculations, as was the case ten years ago, and then the very fact of suspension, opens the flood-gates of speculation, afresh, to aggravate and continue the evil.

We have, by no means, exhausted the subject. A wide, and for the most part, an unexplored field opens before us.—The effects upon the speculators themselves—the disastrous effects on commerce, currency, public credit, and private morals—bankruptcies, frauds, pauperism, the disappearance of the middle class—the rise of aristocracies, rabbles, mobs, political corruption, bribery.—The natural retributions, the unavoidable reaction, the limitations of high prices, their unavoidable decline, after the speculation has reached its limits—these are topics susceptible of almost endless varieties of proof and illustration. But we must close.

## MR. LINCOLN'S PEACE MOVE-MENTS.

On our second page will be found some remarkable developments respecting two distinct movements looking in the direction of a pacification, on some terms, with the rebels. If any reliance at all is to be placed upon these statements, in any of their versions, the initiations of both these movements were with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln, if not originating with him and his friends standing nearest him. Col. JAQUES went to Richmond, we are told, with a passport from President LINCOLN, and a letter to Gen. GRANT, directing that all needed assistance and facilities should be afforded to him. Mr. GREENE's visit to Niagara Falls, and his actions while there, he assures his readers, "were fully authorized and more than authorized," meaning, evidently, authorized by Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln is responsible, then, for the initiation of both these movements, looking in the direction of a pacification with the rebels. The meaning of this, at the present crisis, be-

comes of necessity, a matter of solicitous inquiry.

That the border-State and more northern sympathizers with the rebels, have, all along, exercised a paralyzing influence upon the war policy of the President, is no secret to the country, or to the world. That the President has, all along, been anxious to conciliate and attract them to his support, is equally patent. Thurlow Weed testified, some time ago, and we have not seen the statement contradicted, that he, himself, (Weed) was the bearer of an overture from the President to Gov. Seymour proffering him virtually, as the price of his co-operation, his [the President's] elevation to the Presidency, next term. The offer, it seems, was not accepted, by Seymour, much to the disgust of Weed, who, in revenge, has since superintended the movement for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. Yet the effort to win the Peace Democracy, [or rebel sympathizers] to the support of Mr. Lincoln, who has so long been courting their favor, has, by no means, been relinquished. Though Seymour, being a rival aspirant, could not be won over, there remain strong hopes of the others. That the votes of some portion of the Democratic party would be necessary to the election of Mr. Lincoln, was no secret. Which portion should it be? The Anti-Slavery portion, the war Democracy? Or the Conservative, the pro-slavery, the peace Democracy? Very evidently the latter. The co-operation of Thurlow Weed, the better half of abolitionism and of abolitionists, attests this, as does likewise, the general policy of Mr. Lincoln, already mentioned. Besides, Mr. Lincoln is the last man that the war Democracy have ever been inclined to support. So well known was this, that, in getting up the Baltimore Convention, they were never consulted, at all, and the call was accordingly issued by the old Republican Committee of 1860.

From all this, it would seem evident that it must be the Peace Democracy, so called, alais rebel sympathizers, alais "copperheads" that were to furnish Democratic support for Mr. Lincoln, next November, if any Democratic support were to be obtained.

Take notice of another straw—rather a dry one—floating in the same direction. Some time ago, the public were excited with the announcement that President Lincoln had sent for Fernando Wood to make him a call at Washington. Wood went, and Madame Gossip eagerly inquired whether it were not a summons to answer for some of his copperhead misdoings, and whether he would be sent to Fort Lafayette, or let off with a reprimand, on the promise of good behavior in future. Wood came back, laughing at the rumor. The President, he said, had given him no lecture. It was only a friendly consultation in which the parties had come to an amicable and friendly understanding. With Weed he had long been on terms of political intimacy. The circle now embraced Mr. Lincoln. An affiliation, in some form, between the Lincolnites and Peace Democrats, has been confidently expected, in political circles, ever since.\* The question has been, how could the arrangement be brought about, prudently, without giving alarm to the Anti-Slavery supporters of Mr. Lincoln. An entering wedge had been driven by the Amnesty Proclamation, last December. The recent exposition and reiteration of it, in the Presidential veto of the Congressional reconstruction bill, was another step. The removal of Mr. Chase was another. All this as we know, has greatly gratified the Peace Democrats. One thing more remained, and that was to propitiate the Southern rebels themselves (the grand desideratum of Mr. Seward from the beginning) an achievement which, if successful, would carry with it the vote of the rebel sympathizers of the North, of course. The attempt was a political if not a military necessity, it would seem.

Just at this juncture, come the attempts at negotiation, both at Richmond, and at Niagara Falls. What will yet grow out of them remains to be seen. Mr. GREENE and Col. JAQUES are both hopeful of ultimate and not very distant success. Our readers must judge for themselves, of the prospects. The negotiations at Niagara Falls seem to have terminated rather abruptly, which does not appear to have been the case at Richmond.

The first dispatches from Niagara Falls to the *Rochester Democrat* are not easily reconciled with the printed correspondence that came afterwards. The former seem, indeed, to be repudiated by Mr. Greeley. In the dispatches there is a statement of the terms of the Southern Commissioners. Nothing of the kind appears in the Correspondence. The Dispatches give a version of the terms of Mr. Lincoln, quite different from what appears in the Correspondence. That of the dispatches, harmonizes best with the Amnesty Proclamation, and the veto message of the President, and the style and method appears like his. Could it have been a pure fabrication of

Or did he fear that a public announcement less anti-slavery, would alarm a certain portion of his friends? These and other points, we cannot venture to determine, at present. But we should think that the riding of two horses, at once, through the stream, would be almost as hazardous as swapping them.

The Southern gentlemen complain that the President backed out from giving them the passport and the personal interview they had reason to expect of him. The Correspondence, on its face, without explanation, seems to give color to the complaint, and the explanation is not furnished by Mr. Greeley.

Will the effort to conciliate the Peace Democrats, prove a success, or a failure?

The N. Y. *World*, the grand organ of the Peace Democrats, does not seem at all satisfied.

It protests strongly against Mr. Lincoln's conditions of Peace, because he requires "the abandonment of Slavery" and quotes Mr. Lincoln's instructions through Secretary Seward, to Mr. Dayton, our minister at Paris, to show the discrepancy between them.

To this might have been added the Amnesty Proclamation,

the veto of the Reconstruction bill, and many other things of the same character.

But the *World*, as the organ of the distinct Peace Democracy party, the advocate of McClellan, could hardly be expected to fall in with anything calculated to draw off votes for Mr. Lincoln.

The Lincoln organ, likewise, the N. Y. *Times*, chimes in with the N. Y. *World*, and disapproves of this reported utterance of Mr. Lincoln.

It says,

"In December last, President Lincoln issued a Proclamation promising pardon to every person in rebellion against the Government of the United States, (with certain specified exceptions) who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and all val-

uables of congress and proclamations of the Executive in regard to slaves. In the message accompanying this document the Presi-

dent took occasion to say that it was not in-

tended, by specifying these terms of restoration, to exclude all others. 'It is not said,'

he remarked, 'that other classes and other

terms than those designated will never be in-

cluded.' At that time, the President invited

men in rebellion to return to their allegiance,

and promised pardon on certain specified

conditions—holding himself perfectly free to

change and modify those conditions at any

subsequent time, according to his own sense

of justice and of public policy.

In a previous correspondence with FERNAN-

DO WOOD, President LINCOLN had declared

that whenever any proposition, looking to the

restoration of peace, emanating from persons

authorized and competent to make it, should

come to his knowledge, it should meet with due

consideration, and should not be kept from

the knowledge of the American people.

The President has a right, and it is his du-

ty to insist upon the integrity of the Union as

a condition *sine qua non*. His oath of office

binds him by the most solemn sanctions, to ex-

ecute the laws over all the territory committed

to his executive jurisdiction by the Con-

stitution; and if he were to enter upon any

negotiations with any Power, foreign or do-

mestic, under any pressure from within or

without, for the disruption of that territory and

the overthrow of the Government committed

to his hands, he would render himself liable

to impeachment, trial and punishment, as a

traitor. He cannot concede that point nor

waive it, at any time, or under any circumstan-

ces.

But it is not so with Slavery, with Confis-

cation, with the doctrine of State Rights,

with the assumption of the rebel debt, or with

any other question growing out of the war, or

connected with it, in its origin or its progress,

in any way, or however closely. These ques-

tions were open to discussion before the war

commenced,—and they are open yet. It is the

right of both sides to be heard upon them;—it

needs but little reflection to convince any can-

did man that their discussion and settlement

by concurrence must enter into any peace

which will be either possible or worth pre-

erving.

We do not mean to say that it will be even-

tually found possible to end the war and re-

store the Union without the "abandonment of

slavery"; but we do say that this abandon-

ment need not be exacted by the President as

a condition without which he will not receive

or consider proposals for peace. The people

do not require him to insist upon any such

condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his

constitutional duty, nor his personal or official

consistency requires him to insist upon it.

That is one of the questions to be considered

and arranged, when the terms of peace come

to be discussed. It is not a subject on which

terms can be imposed by the Government,

without consultation, without agreement, or

without equivalents.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, we are sorry to say, dares

not rise much higher than the level of the

*Times*. Witness the following:

"The Albany *Argus*—which seems to have

a peculiar relish for torturies—parades the

following fabrication:

"How can Christians now evince this re-

pentance but by utterly repudiating these

positions? It was, and is their overwhelming

obligation to use all their power of warning

and rebuke against such attitudes, and herein

is full evidence of the lack of repentance,—in

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ing wickedness and defiance of a just and holy

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ments.

God is at war with the nation, for its national

method of leaning on human policies, wis-

dom and strategy, and not on the Lord of

Hosts. To the gods pro-slaveryism and ex-

pediency it has sacrificed, throughout this war."

The *Tribune* of the same date, in special

reference to the peace negotiations at Niagara,

also says,

"More than this he does not feel at liberty to

state, though he soon may be. All that he

can now add is his general inference that the

pacification of our country is neither so di-

ant nor so distant as seems to be generally

supposed."

So the *Tribune* we infer, would not be greatly surprised to see a "reconstruction" by President Lincoln, with the continued tolerance of slavery, and it seems to intimate that it "shall heartily support it" if it takes place.

We close with the enquiry—What right has the President to "reconstruct" the Union without the action of Congress?

The President, with the concurrence of the Senate, may conclude treaties of peace, that is, with Foreign Nations. But the rebel States are not a Foreign Nation.

#### POSITION OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

A correspondent furnishes us with an extract from a speech of Andrew Johnson at a "great Union meeting" at Nashville, Tenn., soon after his nomination at Baltimore, in which occurs the following:

**Slavery Dead.**—And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy, and upheaved with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you, long ago, what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save Slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages and cities; and therefore I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery you killed it, and lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost:

"Never shake thy gory locks at me,

Thou canst not say I did it."

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the state, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

On this, our correspondent pertinently inquires,

"If the assertion is heresy, treason, and, according to the insinuations of the *Independent*, a trap to catch copperhead votes when it emanates from Cleveland, what is its meaning from the lips of one of the nominees of Baltimore?"

Our correspondent inquires, further:

"Again, if the phrase 'equality before the law' is meaningless, a cunning devised fable, in the Cleveland platform, why should Mr. Claiborne speak of it as 'hard to swallow'?"

And why should the *Independent* talk about and say the country is not prepared for the issue of giving the negro a vote?

As his Proclamation of Amnesty, it appears to me, he became an *usurper*. What right had he to *reconstruct* the government in that way?

It seems very mysterious that on the meeting of Congress, at the close of his address or message to them, that he did not intimate to them what he wanted done, as it seems to me his *duty* to do, but instead thereof, he took upon himself to snatch from Congress what belonged to them, and to them only. The wonder is that Congress did not interpose in the matter.

Such a man, I think, is unfit to be re-elected President. I voted in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln for President, thinking that he was anti-slavery, as those lecturers who canvassed for him, told the people so.

Hon. Henry Wilson, in his lecture at Myrick's, on September 18th, 1860, in Bristol County, said:

"The Republican party, brought into existence by the aggressions of slavery upon freedom, cherishing the faith of the founders of the republic, and believing with their chosen leader, Abraham Lincoln, that 'he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave,' pledges itself, all it is, all it hopes to be, to arrest the extension of slavery, banish it from the Territories, dethrone its power in the National Government," &c., &c.

For myself, I am disappointed in the conduct of Abraham Lincoln, since he became President. Instead of carrying out those principles for which he was elected, and adhering and following the counsels of his friends, the abolitionists, he discards their advice, and follows the advice and wishes of slaveholders—witness the putting a stop to Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation, at the bidding of Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and afterwards removing Fremont from his command, for the gratification of slaveholders.

In 1856 I voted for John C. Fremont for President, and had there not been *frauds* by the pro-slavery party, he would have been chosen. I think that Fremont is as good a man now for President as *he was then*, and a *good deal better*, as he must have learned something since, unless he is a very dull scholar, as he has had some *hard lessons* set him by his masters. I made up my mind, some time ago, to vote for Fremont, the coming election, and afterwards removing Fremont from his command, for the gratification of slaveholders.

That is one of the questions to be considered and arranged, when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the Government, without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents.

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God is at war with the nation, for its national

method of leaning on human policies, wis-

dom and strategy, and not on the Lord of

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## THE PRINCIPIA.

the two armies, in which Gen. Sherman defeated the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

The *National Republican* (extra) says: The Government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day, from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words: "Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy hold the rest."

The extra also announces the following official news of the battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:

An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that after the battle of that day, Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th Corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were scattered upon the field.

Gen. Hooker, commanding the 20th Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy was thoroughly whipped, and driven from the field.

"After the battle, Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows: 'I have buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded lay in my front.'

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 26, 1864.

Nashville reports, well authenticated, place the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman, beyond a doubt. No particulars have been received here.

Provost Marshal Goodwin has received a telegram dated Atlanta, July 22, announcing its possession by our forces.

*The battle of Friday—Death of Gen. McPherson.*

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Major Norcross, local paymaster at Chattanooga, telegraphs Major Allen, Chief Paymaster here, that Major Gen. McPherson, was killed, to-day, before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lung.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1864.

A private dispatch received by a relative of Gen. McPherson in this city last night, dated near Atlanta, July 23, announces that that gallant officer was killed in battle, the day previous, and that his remains would be sent home in charge of members of his staff.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1864.

The latest official dispatches from Gen. Sherman represent repeated fighting, and give the circumstances attending the death of Gen. McPherson, who fell in battle, in the severe conflict of Friday.

**The Maryland raid.**—We chronicled, last week, some of the principal particulars of the rebel raid into Maryland, and its apparent close, by the sudden retreat of the rebels across the Potomac with their booty.

This week we have had various accounts of the overtaking of some of the rebels, and the recapture of a part of their spoils—followed by contradictions of some of those accounts.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the mass of dispatches, assertions and contradictions, before us, it would seem that our pursuing forces overtook portions of the raiders and had severe fights at Snicker's Gap and Winchester, and that the rebels suffered severely, and were obliged to burn a portion of their plunder, to prevent its being retaken by our forces. The first accounts of the fight at Snicker's Gap stated that we had recovered over 300 wagons heavily laden with grain, but later accounts state that the wagon trains were burned. It is not stated that any of the rebel plunder was retaken at Winchester, though our forces are said to have captured 200 prisoners, 4 cannon, and a quantity of small arms. The rebel loss, in killed and wounded, is also said to have been severe. It is now believed that the invading force did not number more than 10,000 or 15,000 men, and the imbecility of the Administration in allowing so insignificant a force to do such serious damage is almost universally condemned.

**Missouri.**—Rebel Guerrillas are still ravaging Missouri.

The people are constantly flocking into St. Joseph, from the surrounding counties, and others are departing for other points, leaving the grain unharvested, in consequence of which much suffering is apprehended in those localities.

(This is the bitter fruit of Mr. Lincoln's policy of placing the State under the control of the Copperhead Gov. Gamble, in opposition to the radicals who were represented at the Cleveland Convention—the policy of a future instead of a present abolition of slavery in that State.)

A despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., dated Wednesday, says: "It appears that Colonel Ford left bands of guerrillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his rear, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of this county. A large scouting party sent from here this morning have not since been heard from. Every train from Weston brings large numbers of refugees from Platte, Clay, and Ray Counties. Many of them stop here, while others go eastward. It is said that the entire militia of Andrew, Holt, Atchison, who are not away, and in other counties in North-West Missouri will be immediately called into service.

A despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., dated 21st, says: Thornton's guerrillas turned back from Livingston last night and occupied Caldwell County. On being joined by another band from the West, the combined force numbering 500 men, marched on Pittsburg, Clinton County, and demanded the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two companies of militia. Capt. Turner, commanding the post, refused to surrender, and sold his men to escape. A fight followed. Capt. Turner was killed, but most of his men escaped.

**The South West.**—MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.—I am indebted to one of Gen. Washburn's staff officers for the following highly important intelligence.

On the 5th inst. Gen. Washburn sent out a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery from La Grange, under Major-Gen. A. J. Smith and Brig.-Gen. Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of the Rebel General Forrest, bring him to bay, fight and whip him. Gen. Smith was ordered to pursue him

to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

A despatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburn received to day, says we have met Forrest, Lee, and Walker at Tupelo and whipped them badly, on three different days. Our loss is small, compared to that of the Rebels. I bring back everything in good order. Not anything is lost.

A scout has since arrived La Grange and reports the enemy's loss at two hundred and fifty, and their defeat overwhelming.

It is stated by persons who have come in, that the Rebel Gen. Faulkner and Col. Forrest were killed, and that Gen. Forrest was wounded in the foot, and his horse equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Gen. Smith met Gen. Forrest at Pontotoc on Wednesday, the 13th instant, fought him on that day and on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, and whipping him badly in five different battles.

Our loss is said to be less than 300, while that of the Rebels is over 2,000.

Col. Walker of the 9th Minnesota, who commanded a brigade was killed.

**PLOT.**—It is alleged that a plot has been discovered in St. Louis, having for its object the establishment of a northwestern confederacy and a renewal of the steamboat burning on the western waters. Several of the alleged ringleaders have been arrested.

It is believed that the recent guerrilla movements in this State have some connection with this great conspiracy, particularly as Thornton, in his speech at Platte city, said:

"The Knights of the Golden Circle are organized and armed, and ready to rise throughout the free States."

Thornton also said that Vallandigham was with them; that he was Vallandigham's man; that he (Thornton) had troops in every county of this state; that his men were coming up from the South, and that fifteen hundred men had been destroying the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on their march.

During Colonel Sanderson's investigation of this conspiracy, he discovered the intended renewal of boat burning on the western rivers, and was able in several instances to avert most serious consequences.

**Army of the Potomac.**—We have little news to report respecting the position and progress of Gen. Grant. This, we suppose, is owing to the nature of his enterprise, involving the necessity of patient waiting, as in the case of Vicksburg. The country can afford it, if it turns out to be as successful.

We are gratified with the following item:

General Birney received notification to-day, of his appointment to the command of the Tenth corps, formerly under General Brooks. This is a promotion well deserved, and coming as it did from General Grant, unsolicited, is a high compliment to the ability of General Birney.

Gen. Birney is a son of the late Hon. James G. Birney, the Presidential Candidate of the old Liberty Party, in 1840 and 1844.

LATER.

**Georgia.**—The fighting before Atlanta—A few details of the fighting before Atlanta on Friday and Saturday, have been received at Washington. It seems that on Friday the rebels assaulted our lines with great impetuosity, striking the right, which was held by the Fifteenth Corps, under Gen. Blair. This corps held its ground firmly until the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. Dodge, came up, when the enemy were repulsed with very heavy loss. Gen. Logan, with the Seventeenth Corps, was also engaged. These three corps constitute the Army of the Tennessee, under McPherson, and the news of the death of their Commander, having been communicated to the men before they went into battle, they fought with great desperation, their battle-cry being "Remember McPherson!" Gen. McPherson, it seems, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter from an ambush, while he was making a personal reconnaissance of his lines, before the battle. The dispatches to the Government represent that the struggle ended by the repulse of the enemy along the entire line. It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our line: besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. It is reported, though it would seem to be inconsistent with flag-of-truce operations, about which there must be some misapprehension, that while the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands. Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

The rebels are reported to be retreating towards Macon, but of this we are not positively assured.

**Mississippi.**—Defeat of rebels at Grand Gulf.—Late advices received at Memphis, from Vicksburg, announce that Gen. Slocum's expedition had returned to Vicksburg, after defeating 2,000 rebels under Wirt Adams, after a short and severe fight at Grand Gulf, on the 17th, in which the rebel loss was severe, and the enemy retreated in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded in our hands, as well as many prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Among the rebel prisoners are two rebel Colonels of Mississippi cavalry. When near Napoleon the *Madison* was fired into by musketry, and some soldiers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry were wounded.

**Alabama.**—Reported Capture of Montgomery.—The *World* is responsible for the following story, which has not yet appeared in the other papers.

"It is reported that General Rousseau has captured Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama. If this is true, a most important success has been attained, which will greatly enhance the value of General Sherman's operations. Some days ago General Rousseau moved out from Decatur, Ala., for the purpose of raiding upon the lines of railroad communication west of Atlanta. Indeed it was his intention to destroy every permanent point, which could be of avail to the rebels, between Opelika and Montgomery,

to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

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Col. Walker of the 9th Minnesota, who commanded a brigade was killed.

**P.S. A defeat in the Shenandoah Valley.**—As we go to press, rumors reach us of a defeat to Gen. Averill (who was still pursuing the retreating rebels) beyond Winchester. It is said that the enemy, having been reinforced, have faced about, compelling our men to retreat, and that another raid into Maryland is apprehended.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Resistance to the Draft.—A New York Editor Arrested.**—Maj. Gen. Dix yesterday directed United States District At.

A. G. Keasbey, of Newark, N. J., to arrest and prosecute the editor and proprietor of the Newark *Evening Journal*.

The offence for which the prosecution is made was the publication of an article on the draft in its issue of last evening. The following is the offensive portion of the editorial:

"Let the people unite in a grand defensive league to protest against the demands of the despot at Washington. Let the tax-payers proceed forward and demand that the system of exorbitant municipal bounties shall cease; and these objects accomplished, Mr. Lincoln will be obliged to depend upon the loyalty of office-holders and contractors for recruits to carry on the war."

The offence will be made under the twenty-fifth section of March 3, 1863, entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." The section reads as follows:

*And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall command any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall command any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both.

The editor of the *Journal* is Mr. E. N. Fuller.

**Mr. Fessenden's Visit to New York.**—Washington, July 19.—Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than fifty millions.

He reports that the confidence felt in the Government by the bankers and financiers whom he met in New York, was one of the most gratifying features of his visit.—*Post.*

[On the other hand, there is a report here, that the bankers and financiers were unwilling to make further loans so long as the Navy and War Departments were in the hands of the present Secretaries. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but do not deem it incredible—especially in reference to the Navy.]

**The Christian commission.**

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20,

The Christian Commission has been presented with a cooking wagon for use in the Army of the Potomac. It consists of three boilers for cooking tea, coffee and soup. The front part contains cans for holding tea, coffee, extract of beef, farina and bread.

A dispatch from Illinois states that \$21,000 was been raised in Morgan County for the Christian Commission, \$10,000 of which was given by Jacob Strain, a wealthy farmer of that county. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company paid over to the Christian Commission \$5,000 to day, as a donation.

**A Conference with Jeff. Davis—Return of the Confederates.**

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20, 1864

C. A. P. sends this:

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, }

Monday, July 18—9 p.m. }

Edmund Kirk, author of *Among the Pines*, and Col. James F. Jacques, 73d Illinois, have just returned here from a visit to Richmond and a conference with Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Secretary of war, Benjamin.

It was known to a few that they had passed into the Rebel lines, and great anxiety has been felt for their safe return.

The nature of their mission is unknown, but it is thought to have some political importance.

Whatever it was, the manner of procedure has been unique, and the result seems to have been very satisfactory to themselves. It is not probable that they were authorized envoys of the Government with authority to propose any terms of peace, but simply individuals permitted by the Government to pass through our lines.

At any rate, they were well received, and well treated, and permitted to stop at the leading Hotel.—*Tribe.*

**The silk crop in France.**—The *Angles des Cevennes*, (France) says that the worst anticipations of the breeders of silkworms in that district have been realized. The crop of silk is decidedly worse than that of last year. Some few growers have been fortunate, but taken altogether, the result has been disastrous. The seed received from Bucharest was the worst of all; the seed brought from other countries produced some worms, but the result was anything but satisfactory. In many cases, they were so mixed that they are incapable of improving the breed in France. The growers of silk are of opinion that it will be necessary in future to rely on the seed received from the remote parts of China, and they expect that

the government will adopt measures to supply a sufficient quantity.

**Official Report of the Coming Crops.**—The *National Intelligencer* gives the following summary of the forthcoming reports of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops in June:

**Apples.**—A good crop in the Eastern and Middle States, but not good in the Western, much of the bloom having fallen off without setting the fruit.

**Peaches.**—In the Eastern States, the crop promises well; in the Western it is almost totally destroyed, with many of the trees.

**Grapes.**—Many were killed to the snow-line on the first day of January; others had the fruit buds more or less injured in the West; but still a fair crop is anticipated.

**Wheat.** (Winter).—The growing condition of this crop is most excellent, except in North-West Wisconsin and Minnesota, where drought has prevailed, and in one or two other localities, but it was severely injured by the cold of last February, where there was but little snow on the ground. The general injury from this cause is estimated at not less than thirty per cent. As the time approaches for harvesting, this crop in the Eastern and Middle States, however, bids fair to be a superior one.

**Spring Wheat.**—In amount, this crop is not quite an average, on account of the lateness of the Spring and the scarcity of labor, but it is in a very favorable growing condition.

**Corn.**—The lateness of the Spring kept back plowing, but the wet warm weather has brought this crop forward very rapidly, and it promises well, at this time. It is nearly an average crop in the number of acres planted, many injured wheat fields having been put in corn.

**Oats.**—Universally spoken of as the largest and most promising crop of the kind, ever sown in our country.

**Clover and Grasses.**—These are in excellent condition, and the expectation is that the hay crop will be unusually large.

**Maple Sugar and Molasses.**—Almost in every State where made there has been a large increase; the quality is spoken of as excellent.</

## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

## THE FOUR WINDS.

BY BETH BROOKLYN.

From the chambers of old Boreas,  
Lighted with the Northern glow,  
Comes the rushing, whistling storm-wind,  
Bearing wreaths of virgin snow,  
Crowning every tree and meadow—  
Every tree, and shrub, and hill—  
Scattering crystals, pearls and diamonds  
Over river, brook, and rill.

Over mountains, through the forest,  
Like a spirit from the blast,  
Come the gentle, playful breezes—  
Healthful breezes from the West,  
Playing with the children's tresses—  
Kissing neck, and cheek, and brow,  
Fanning thirsty, fainting flowerets,  
Shaking blossoms from the bough.

Balmy zephyrs from the South-land  
Whisper fairy tales to me,  
Wafted hither, odor laden,  
From the islands of the sea,  
Bringing dreams of sparkling fountains—  
Of the fragrant orange grove—  
Praams of cool rose-wreathed verandas—  
Tender tones, evoking love.

When the sun is fiercely glowing,  
Daring fiery, burning rays,  
When all human powers are drooping—  
Melting 'neath his ardent gaze,  
Oh! how glorious, soul-refreshing—  
Far surpassing all the rest,  
Is the pure life-giving East-wind,  
From the broad Atlantic's breast!

## CASTLETON SEMINARY.

The Annual Exercises of the Castleton Seminary, Castleton, Vermont, were held on Wednesday week. The REV. HUGH S. ASHTON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the Annual Address, on the subject of "The circumference of Life," which was not only suitable to the author, but acceptable to the Institution. The success of the school, under the direction of Miss HARRIET N. HASTON, has become a fixed fact, as indicated by the exercises throughout. Among the exercises was the following Class Hymn of the class, by one of the teachers, an old respondent of the Principia (G—Y), whom we should be glad to hear occasionally.

## CLASS HYMN.

DEDICATED TO THE NONAGON.

I.  
Stand we nine together,  
Glorious summer weather,  
As the sunshine floats and falls,  
Golden water on the walls."

## II.

Never more forever,  
Stand we here together,  
Shake we now unwilling hands,  
Break we now these silver bands.

## III.

Nine of us together,  
Now the links must sever,  
Standing on the outer rim  
Girlhood's glory growing dim.

## IV.

Going forth as weepers,  
Bearing seed for reapers,  
So that in the harvest time,  
When they ring their angel chime,

## V.

The sweet benediction,  
Of divine affliction,  
Bear the cross and wear the crown,  
At the wedding feast sit down."

## VI.

We shall claim together,  
Nine of us forever,  
In the kingdom of the blest,  
Where the weary are at rest.

## VII.

Pray we now together,  
Pray we nine forever;  
That God's favor ever blest,  
On our ALMA MATER rest."

## VIII.

That we may together,  
In the glorious ever,  
Cast our crowns before His face,  
Who hath helped us win the race.

## IX.

Nine of us tog ether,  
May we stand forever;  
Where eternal sunshine falls,  
On the radiant jasper walls.

CASTLETON SEMINARY, July 13th, 1864.

MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing so add to the beauty and power of a man as a good character. It dignified him every station, and exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more desired than everything else on earth. A servile fool, no crouching sycophant, no dangerous honor-seeker, ever bore such a character; the pure joys of righteousness were sprung in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious would make their prospects, even in this grovelling and base-born purposes of human nature.

ROSE SHERWOOD,  
OR  
THE STARLIT PATH.  
A TALE OF CONSCIENCE.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.\*

## CHAPTER I.

## THE ENCHANTED RING.

"Mother, do let us have a light," said little Rose Sherwood, one afternoon, just after the sun had disappeared behind the western hills. "It is so stupid to sit here in the dark. I hate twilight!"

"It is not time for a light, Rose, and I am sorry to hear you say you hate twilight, for it is not only a very beautiful hour, but may be made the most profitable of the whole day," replied Mrs. Sherwood.

"Indeed, mother, I do not see how it can be made profitable. It is impossible either to play, work, or read, and the long, dusky shadows make one feel so gloomy, I almost want to cry, and that is why I beg for a light, as soon as the sun is set."

"There is only one thing in the world, Rose, that need make us sad or gloomy when an opportunity is afforded for reflection: If we have nothing unpleasant to recall, we can not dislike to turn our thoughts inward."

"O, mother, I know that you mean sin," replied Rose; "and that reminds me of a story I read the other day, of a king who had a ring that pinched him every time he did wrong, and I have since thought how much I should like to own such a ring; of course then I should never do wrong, and never have anything to regret."

"Are you quite sure of that, Rose?"

"Yes, mother, quite sure," said the little girl, in a decided tone.

"Do you not know that you have a far better guide than such a ring, to protect you from wrong doing?"

"No, mother, I do not think I have. It would be delightful to have something to remind me of my duties, and help me always to do right."

"Did you not think what the ring was intended to illustrate?"

"O no, mother. I skipped over that part, it was so dry and prosy, and only read what was amusing and funny. The ring, you see, was enchanted, and when the king would not attend to its gentle warning, it pricked so hard that his finger bled; but after a while he became so accustomed to it that he did not care for the pricking, and finally the ring lost its power, and ceased to act; so the poor, foolish king lost the use of a very precious and valuable gift."

"Shall I explain to you now, Rose, the true value of the tale, since by your carelessness you have lost a good and beautiful lesson?"

"O yes, mother, I always love to hear you talk, and then I forget all about the gray, sober twilight, and everything that is unpleasant."

"In the first place, Rose, the enchanted ring is already at your command. You have such a guide even now to help you in the path of duty."

"O, mother, where is it? Do tell me where to find it! I will put it on my finger at once, and then, when the least thing happens to make me do wrong, the pinch of the ring will put me in mind of my duty."

"Are you very sure that you will not neglect to heed its admonitions?"

"I am certain of it, mother. How can you imagine that I should even choose to do wrong, if I only stop to think?"

"God, my dear Rose, has not made us, and placed us in a world of temptation and trial, without providing a way of escape, or charm if you please to consider it such, to forewarn us of our danger. The enchanted ring that you so earnestly covet, represents conscience, or the voice of God in the soul, calling us to duty."

"O, mother, is that all? What a disappointment! I want something real, that I can see and feel. I think a ring would be vastly better to guide such a little girl than a conscience."

"You remind me of a child I heard of, who, upon reading Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' wished that she had a journey to go, to reach the Celestial city, instead of the actual duties of a Christian to perform. She had rather endure all the trials and difficulties of a perilous journey, than to live, day by day, as God requires, and as her conscience demanded."

"So indeed had I," replied Rose, "it would be so much easier."

"There you are quite mistaken, for although the king's ring and Christian's toilsome journey are very good illustrations of

\*Copy right secured according to Act of Congress.

the true guide, and the holy life, still the actual duties, and those ideas of right and wrong that are God-given, are far better adapted to our wants."

"How do you know that, mother?" asked Rose.

"Because God might have given us a ring, or an actual pilgrimage, had he chosen, and would certainly have done so, had it been best. Instead of this, he has given us the golden power of distinguishing right from wrong, and so made us, that a wrong act will be absolutely more painful than the pinch of the enchanted ring could possibly be."

"I know that, mother. I have felt it, often."

"Then you know that your conscience is by far a more valuable gift than the enchanted ring. So you should cherish it well."

"How can I cherish it, mother?"

"Always listen to its voice, and when you feel its least pang of reproach, be sure that you are wrong, and hasten to retract your error."

"I shall now know how to prize my conscience. I never thought before that I had such a valuable treasure."

"Such a treasure is conscience, my daughter, that were we without the Bible, it would still be to us a rule of action. There have been found no people on the earth so rude and uncivilized, as to have no notions of right and wrong."

"God has been very good to all, even to the heathen; has he not, mother?"

"The more you study his character, and his gifts to us, the more you will be surprised at the revelations of his goodness. But now, Rose, it is really time for the lights, and for the business of the evening to commence."

"There is really a great deal to do, mother," said Rose, "before Christmas. I want to make so many things. Arthur has promised to get a tree for us, and I am so anxious to have it nicely filled."

As she spoke, Rose drew out the little round work table before the fire, and placed the evening lamp upon it. She then opened her pretty work box, and busied herself in looking for scissors, needles, and thread.

"You will not forget the treasure you have found in the ring, I hope, for if you do, it may be lost," said Mrs. Sherwood pleasantly.

"Why, mother, how could I lose my conscience?" asked Rose.

"By failing to use it constantly. One of its properties is to increase its activity in proportion as it is regarded with care, and by long neglect it is often silenced."

"That would be a sad loss, mother," said Rose.

"Yes, God's gifts are all too priceless to be treated with neglect," said Mrs. Sherwood.

"There, mother! Is'n that pretty?" said Rose, holding up a piece of pink muslin, "I will tell you what I mean to do. If you will show me how, I am going to make a doll pin cushion for Helen, to put in the tree, you know. It is so lucky that she has gone away to stay a few days with Aunt Emily, and that Arthur has his writing schools in the evening. I have not yet decided what to make for Arthur, but I shall cover a ball with this handsome red leather, for dear little Harry. Don't you think he will be delighted?"

"Yes, it will please him very much, I am sure, and I will help you all I can about the tree, if you succeed in having one."

"If! O, mother, there is n't any if about it, we shall have the tree, of course. Arthur is as much interested in it as I am."

"Yet, my dear, we are certain of nothing in this world. Circumstances often occur to derange our plans, therefore it is not wise for us to set our hearts upon any thing but our duty."

"Duty! duty! mother," said Rose in a troubled tone, "Is it not right to be happy and to have a good time?"

"It is right always to be happy, Rose, even when things take place different from our hopes. The hand of God is with us as truly in our disappointments and trials as in our joys."

"What is the use of looking on the dark side?" said Rose. "What could happen now, in two weeks?"

"Many things may happen which we do not expect. The brightest side is not always that which appears bright to us. The whole business of life is to form character, and those conditions that help us best in that direction are really the brightest."

"I never thought, before, that it was the whole business of life to form character," said Rose. "Miss Beaumont tells us a great deal about forming our manners; she says

that the manners we form, now, will be those which will distinguish us through life, and it is very important to learn to be graceful and genteel."

"Our manners are important as they represent our characters, and these, in turn, as they become truly refined and cultivated, find expression in soft and agreeable manners. Still, the character is of more consequence than its outward representative, because it not only attends us through time, but forever, and indeed carves our destiny."

"What do you mean, mother?" asked Rose.

"I mean simply this; that the characters we now form will always remain, and therefore it is of great moment that they should take the right stamp, and more than this, that God has made our whole future to depend upon it."

Rose was looking thoughtful, when Arthur's step, in the hall, caused her to rise suddenly, and hasten into the bed-room to conceal her work.

"What is the matter, mother? I heard some one running. Where is Rose?" exclaimed Arthur, in one breath.

"Here I am, Arthur; did you want to see me?" asked Rose, with an attempt at looking very grave.

"Not bad," said Arthur; "it is only a little amusing to see how hard it is for a girl to keep a secret."

"What do you mean by that, Arthur?" said Rose, looking very mysterious. "How do you know there is any secret to be kept?"

"I dare say you would like to tell me all about it," said Arthur, in a teasing tone.

"I have nothing to tell you except good night," said Rose, taking a light, and leaving the room, as she spoke.

"Rose is full of mysteries," said Arthur, "I dare say I could guess what she is doing; something for the tree, isn't it mother?"

"Rose is a very industrious little girl," said her mother, "and if we should not see some specimens of her skill, it would be very strange."

## FLATTERY.

Flattery is a vice so common, and withal so deceptive, that men seem to forget that it is a vice. It consists, essentially, in leading one to suppose that we cherish for him a better opinion than, in point of fact, we do. It consists in praising a man, to his face, or through some public channel, beyond our actual estimate of his merits. It puts soft words in his ear, the effect of which is to inflate, beyond all healthful or safe proportions.

In fact, it is artful deception, and the Word of God classifies it with the vices. "A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet." "A flattering mouth worketh ruin." "Therefore meddle not with him who flattereth with his lips."

It may be safely averred, as a general rule, that a mind weak enough to desire flattery, is both weak and bad enough to be injured by it.—Obviously, there are times and circumstances in which it may be proper to express to an individual our favorable opinion. He may need it for the support or encouragement of his own heart. It may be the honest utterance or the artless tribute of a genuine affection. But there are no cases in which we are justified in the sin of flattery. It is always a contemptible falsehood, justly odious in the eyes of all sensible people.—It is no mark of sense, and no proof of friendship. Those who receive it as such have only to learn, in order to be undeceived that those who practice it are quite as likely to backbite on the one side as to flatter on the other. It is, moreover, an exceedingly nauseous vice, requiring, on the part of the flattered, very strong nerves and stomach, or an unreasonable amount of weakness, to bear it.

Flattery may be acted as well as spoken. The civilities of courtesy may be carried so far as to become offensive. Though not common, you will sometimes see persons in perfect raptures when they see an acquaintance, and, judging from external manifestations, in perfect agony when the acquaintance leaves. On the outside, they have more kindness than one knows what to do with. Supposing this necessary to politeness, they would overact the matter; they act out vastly more feeling than they possess, and injure both themselves and their friends. Those who judge all this parade but an honest expression of real views and feelings toward them are deceived; and those who indulge the habit are but confirming themselves in the practice of a vice which will react fearfully on their own reputation and happiness. It is all hollow parade, as any one will find, who raps on it for any practical purpose. It may be called an educated misfortune, or a vicious folly, but it is never genuine politeness. If one does not wish to see another, it is not required that he "die of a rose in aromatic pain;" if he does wish to see him, then the natural expression of the fact should be abundantly sufficient. Whatsoever is more than this is deceptive, and tends to evil.—*Christian Herald.*

Many things may happen which we do not expect. The brightest side is not always that which appears bright to us. The whole business of life is to form character, and those conditions that help us best in that direction are really the brightest."

"I never thought, before, that it was the whole business of life to form character," said Rose. "Miss Beaumont tells us a great deal about forming our manners; she says

## VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

But the lesson of defeat would be imperfectly learned, did not the army and the nation alike gain from it a juster sense than they before possessed of the value of individual life.—Never has life been so much prized and so precious as it has become in America. Never before has each individual been of so much worth. It costs more to bring up a man here, and he is worth more when brought up, than elsewhere. The long peace, and the extraordinary amount of comfort which the nation has enjoyed have made us (speaking broadly) fond of life, and tender of it. We of the North have looked with astonishment at the recklessness of the South concerning it. We have been in danger of thinking too much of it, and of being mean-spirited in its use. But the first sacrifice for which war calls is life; and we must revise our estimates of its value; if we would conduct our war to a happy end. To gain that end, no sacrifice can be too precious or too costly. The sh

## FLOWERS.

There is to me a daintiness about these early flowers, That touches me like poetry. They blow out With such a simple loveliness among The common herbs of pasture, and they breathe Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts Whose beatings are too gentle for the world. *Willis.*

THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN JESUS, while in one view of it so profound that the highest archangel's intellect may be lost in the contemplation of its mysterious depths, is yet, in another so simple that the sleeping babe at a mother's knee may learn its meaning. *Caird.*

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys. *Lamartine.*

HOW TO TRIUMPH OVER AN ENEMY.—When a friend once told Plato what scandalous stories his enemies had propagated concerning him, "I will live so," replied the philosopher, "that no one shall believe them."

EVERY LIFE HAS ITS CATARACTS, and religion should be their rainbow. *PRESS ON.*

Press on! there's no such word as fail; Press nobly on! the goal is near— Ascend the mountain, breast the gale! Look upward, onward—never fear!

Why shouldst thou faint? Heaven smiles above, Though storm and vapor intervene; That sun shines on, whose name is Love, Serenely o'er life's shadowed scene. *Park Benjamin.*

## ANCIENT COPPER MINES IN PORTUGAL.

A RELIC FOURTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

M. Deligny, now engaged in working the copper mines of San Domingos, in the province of Alentejo, Portugal, has just sent a bucket-wheel, dating from the Roman period, to the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, and a paper on the subject to the Academy of Sciences. The mines where this wheel was found were worked in the earliest ages by the first nations that peopled the Iberian peninsula. The chief mines in Portugal were Setubal and Troya; in Spain, the mountains of Tharsis and Zalaman, or Solomon, whither Solomon and Huram sent their fleets to procure the copper required for the decoration of the Temple. The great importance of these mines is shown by the masses of scoria still visible around, and which are estimated at twenty millions of tons, accumulated in the course of several ages, the copper extracted thence is calculated at 800,000 tons. These scoria also reveal two different systems of treatment of the ore, pertaining, one to the Phoenician, the other to the Roman period, there having been an interruption between the two, caused by the wars of Carthage and Rome, and the conquest of the country by the latter. It would appear that the Romans resumed the working of those mines, under the Caesars, coins bearing his effigy and that of Augustus having been found in them; the working was not discontinued until the invasion of the barbarians under Honorus.

An inscription preserved in the Mining School at Madrid, shows that, under Nerva, the working of the mines of Tharsis Batica was regularly organized. The Romans worked them very systematically; the waters were drained off through galleries, which in many cases attained a considerable length, as much sometimes as 1,400 metres. The ore was extracted through shafts at distances of from 26 to 40 metres. When these shafts were very deep, an additional shaft for ventilation was sunk close to the main ones; they sometimes were 80 metres in depth. But as the hardness of the rock often prevented the miners from continuing their galleries below the level of the waters, these would accumulate in certain places, and then a bucket engine was used to pump them out. The one sent to the Conservatoire, and discovered at San Domingos, is 6.66 metres in diameter. The spokes are of fir, the axle and its supports of oak. The buckets, 25 in number, are 16 centimetres in width, and 50 in length and 13 in height. All the pieces of the wheel are joined without any metallic fittings. The wheel was set in motion by men, in the manner a treadmill is worked. The quantity of water thrown out per second was 1.84 hectolitres. This wheel dates from the year 412 of our era, and has therefore existed 1452 years. It is certainly the oldest relic of its kind.

## ANECDOTE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

Old Girard had a favorite clerk, and he always said "he intended to do well by Ben Lippencott." So when Ben got to be twenty-one he expected to hear the governor or say something of his future prospects, and perhaps lend a helping hand in starting him in the world. But the old fox carefully avoided the subject. Ben mustered courage, "I suppose I am free, sir," said he, "and thought I would say something to you as to my course; what do you think I had better do?" "Yes, yes, I know you are," said the old millionaire, "and my advice is that you go and learn the cooper's trade." This application of ice nearly froze Ben out, but recovering his equilibrium he said if Mr. Girard was in earnest he would do so. "I am in earnest," and Ben sought the best cooper in Spring Garden, became an apprentice, and in due time could make as good a barrel as the best. He announced to old Stephen that he had graduated and was ready to set up in business. The old man seemed gratified, and immediately ordered three of the best barrels he could turn out. Ben did his prettiest, and wheeled them to the old man's counting-room. Old Girard pronounced them first rate, and demanded the price. "One dollar," said Ben, "is now as low as I

can live by." "Cheap enough—make out your bill."

The bill was made out, and old Steve settled it with a check for \$20,000, which he accompanied with this moral to the story:

"There, take that, and invest it in the best possible manner, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living."

We should like to see all the old solid fellows trying the experiment. It might spoil a barrel or two, but it wouldnt spoil the boys.

## STRAW BEE HIVES.

A correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper* thus sets forth the advantages of straw bee hives:

"Straw, as a material for bee hives seems to have been formerly in much more general use than at present. Bees then seemed to prosper with little or no care on the part of the owner; indeed many deterred by superstitious notions, never presumed to invert a stock even for examination, but allowed it to take its chance nearly or quite as undisturbed as if buried in the depths of the forest. How bees could thus subsist, swarming and multiplying their numbers in defiance of the external foes and internal tendencies to disease with which they have ever to contend, I presume may be explained in part, at least, by attributing their prosperity to the straw hive thus employed."

"Waiving this question, however, for the present, it is acknowledged, I believe, by the leading apiarists of the country, that if straw could be advantageously applied, no other available material would surpass it. Says the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, on page 331 of his *Hive and Honey Bee*: 'Straw hives have been used for ages, and are warm in winter and cool in summer. The difficulty of making them take and retain the proper shape for improved bee-keeping is an insuperable objection to their use.' Mr. M. Quinby gives his experience as follows: 'A few years since, in connection with a partner, I bought twenty-two straw hives. These, with forty made of wood, equally as good in respect to the number of bees and stores, were placed in one yard. As the swarming season approached, the straw hives indicated the strongest colonies. The first five swarms were from these hives; and when seventeen had issued thirteen had come from them. All sent out swarms but two or three, while full one-third of the wood hives failed to swarm at all through the season. Here was an advantage in swarming, greatly in favor of straw hives. We kept some of these hives several years, which continued to maintain, in this respect, their superiority. Since our trial of them, I have inquired of many who have had them in use, and all testify to their early swarming. I think it would be safe to give eight or ten days at least as the average time that these will swarm before others.'

"The superior value of early swarms will not be questioned. As swarming generally takes place in the height of the honey harvest, when a strong colony will often collect three pounds per day, it follows that a gain of ten days in time is equivalent to twenty-five or thirty pounds of honey, which is again virtually equivalent to nearly as much in the surplus boxes to be put on, after the hive is filled."

## INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY.

It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast by the Ocean of Eternity, to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into darkness and nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering abroad unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off, and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness?—Why is it that the stars, which "hold their festival around the midnight throne," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of their affection to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the stars are spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like visions, will stay in our presence forever. Bright creature of my dreams, in that realm I shall see thee again. Even now the lost image is sometimes with me. In the mysterious silence of midnight, when the streams are glowing in the light of many stars, that image comes floating upon the beam that lingers around my pillow, and stands before me in its pale bloom till its own spirit sinks like a spirit from Heaven upon my thoughts, and the grief of years is turned to dreams of blessedness.—*Prentiss.*

## REUNION IN HEAVEN.

How short is the earthly history of a family! A few short years, and those who are now embraced in a family circle will be scattered. The children, now the objects of tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more, and children and parents will have passed from this earthly stage. Their names will no longer be heard in their present dwelling. Their domestic loves and anxieties, happiness and sorrows, will be lost and forgotten history. Every

heart in which it was written will be moldering in the dust. And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? How can such transitory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love we can feel? Why should not our feelings toward them be as feeble and unsatisfying as they? But, blessed be God! this is not all. Of this he has given us perfect assurance in the Gospel of his Son. Though, to the eye of unenlightened nature the ties of domestic love seem scattered into dust, the spiritual eye of faith perceives that they have been loosened on earth, only to be resumed under far happier circumstances, in the region of everlasting love and bliss.

Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it is laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives in immortal souls, and when the circle is wholly dissolved on earth, it is again completed in heaven.

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

## SONGS FOR "OUR BABY."

## NIGHT.

The little sparrows have their nest, old gives the pretty creatures rest; He watches o'er the smallest thing That night folds its weary wing. Sleep! baby, sleep!

The nodding lilies by the stream With folded petals sweetly dream; The sleepy daisies in the grass Are winking as the night winds pass. Sleep! baby, sleep!

Now drop the fringed and dainty lid O'er sweetest eyes that e'er were hid, And leave your darling baby-wiles, For angel whispers, dreaming smiles. Sleep! baby, sleep!

## MORNING.

Wake! darling, wake! Aurora's car hath sped afar, And chased the night away! The sky-lark springs aloft, and sings This happy morning lay.

Wake! darling, wake! The flowers repeat their gossip sweet; The morning-glory tells Of Zephyr's bliss, who stole a kiss Among the lily bells.

Wake! darling, wake! The winsome face of Baby Grace Is dearer far to me Than dew to flower, or bird to bower, Or blossom to the bee.

## BIRDIE IN THE SHELL.

A little robin lay curled up, unhatched, in his small blue shell. Dim, very dim rays of light came through the small pores of the shell. He thus talked with himself:

"Well, I am a very, very small fellow, and I am in a narrow world. I seem to have parts and things about me which I cannot see. There is something that seems to be a mouth, but I have no food for it there; something that seems to be feet, but I cannot walk with them; something coiled up, that seems like wings, but what can I do with them? This is a narrow place, and I can't understand why I have them. I am told, indeed, of another state, where the light is brighter and stronger, and where there is room, and where I can use all these things! But, oh dear! I can't now understand these sayings."

But in a few days his shell fell off, and his eyes opened, and his mouth received food, and feathers covered him, and his wings were complete, and his feet perfect, and he could run, and fly, and sing, as he rose up over houses, and passed over rivers and high trees. He could now see and enjoy this new, this higher, this better state. He now saw why he had the things called wings, legs, and the like.

Now, Mr. Robin, you are a happy fellow; but you must know that you have got to your highest place. But for me, and every child that reads these lines, you bring a good lesson. You tell us that we are now in a world, in a condition, in a state, as unlike and as inferior as was your past condition to your present state. You now mount upon wings of gladness; so shall we.

You see in a clearer and more beautiful light; and so shall we. They need not the light of the sun, nor of the moon, nor yet of a candle, for the Lord God is the light thereof. There is no light there. You, O birdie, did not know what you should become; nor do we know, for "it doth not yet appear what we shall be;" but we know that we shall be like Christ, see him as he is, and enter into the joy of our Lord, if we love and obey him now in this life.—*John Tomb, D. D.*

## WHAT THE BOYS WOULD BE.

Four or five good little boys were talking one evening, as boys often do, of the future. One asked the tallest of the group:

"What are you going to be, when you are a man, Willie?"

"A lawyer," answered Willie. "It is very important to have justice done in courts."

"Yes; but I guess lawyers don't always look out for justice. I've heard that most of them will plead a case on either side, right or wrong, for the money," replied Charlie.

"Well, that may be so; but that's not the kind of a lawyer I'm going to be. I'll always take the right side, whether I get paid for it or not. I'll look out for all the widows and orphans, to see that nobody cheats them," said Willie. "What will you be, Charlie?"

"Oh, I'm going to be a doctor, so that I can ride day and night. I'll keep four horses

and change them often, and always have a fresh one. I'll not go poking along with a worn out horse and spattered gig, like Dr. Grey."

At this, little Jimmy sprung up, and cried very earnestly, as if already in the business: "Please, brother Charlie, let me shoe all your horses, for I'm going to be a blacksmith."

His brothers laughed, and Willie said: "I should never be ashamed of you, Jimmy, if you're a good honest blacksmith, but you must always wash your face and hands, before you come to my office."

"Yes, I will, and put on my Sunday clothes," replied the good natured little fellow.

"Well, that is settled, then, that father is to have a lawyer, a doctor, and a blacksmith in his family," said Willie.

Grandma sat, all this time, in her arm chair, knitting away very fast, on a little striped stocking. At her feet sat the family pet, Harry, sticking pins into grandma's ball of yarn.

At this, it was for his tiny plump feet that the yarn was flying over the dear old lady's needles.

"Boys," said grandma, "here is one who has not told what he is going to be, when a man."

"Oh, no," cried tall Willie, stooping down, and taking dear Harry in his arms. "What are you going to be, when you're a big man like papa?"

Harry put his little arms around Willie's neck and said: "When I am a great, high man, I'll be—kind to my mother."

"You darling boy," cried grandma, "that is a sweet little vision of your future. I would rather have you an humble working-man, with this same affectionate heart, than see you cold and selfish, in the President's chair, or in the seat of a judge. Willie and Charlie might be great and wise men in their professions, and yet be no comfort to their parents in old age, unless they were at the same time loving and kind."

Greatness alone makes no one happy; but goodness, like the sun, sheds light and joy, everywhere. Whenever, after this, dear boys, you're laying plans for coming life, always add to your plans and promises sweet Harry's words: "When I'm a man, I'll be kind to my mother!"—*Child at Home.*

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